

DIAMOND JUBILEE \$1
SECOND EDITION

SASKATCHEWAN





Saskatchewan's Jubilee-Centennial flag was selected by a six-member judging committee appointed by the Saskatchewan Diamond Jubilee and Canada Centennial Corporation, for the province's 60th anniversary celebrations in 1965 and its participation in the Centennial of Confederation in 1967.

Chairman of the flag-selection committee was former Saskatchewan Lieutenant-Governor and Premier, the Hon. W. J. Patterson. Designer of the flag was Sister Imelda of St. Angela's Convent in Prelate, located 261 miles west of Regina. Her design was among 241 entries received in the open competition called by the Corporation early in 1964.

The approved design has a stem of wheat (yellow) on the left, the Saskatchewan Coat of Arms in the upper right corner on a field of green and red. As in the Coat of Arms, the colors used in the flag are duplicated and bear a significant meaning. Golden yellow is the symbol of ripening wheat fields; green represents the luxuriant growth and red suggests the fires which swept the Prairies in early days before cultivation.

Members of the judging committee which selected the design were. Mrs. J. A. C. Struthers, Regina; Mrs. A. Michalenko, Saskatoon; Monseigneur Athol Murray, Wilcox; J. W. McCaig, Moose Jaw and Allan Turner, Regina.

SASKATCHEWAN

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Prairie Pageant

THE VIVID visual impact of a prairie sunset is an experience few people forget. The sky, in fact, has had a tremendous influence on the minds and the emotions of Saskatchewan men and women.

The night sky holds as much fascination for Saskatchewan people as the clear dome of day. The green and purple aurora borealis hangs like a vast curtain over the land; the misty belt of the Milky Way, spangled with brighter stars, bands the heavens from the zenith to the horizons. Few places on earth afford a better review stand for the grand and ponderous movements of the constellations than the Saskatchewan plains.

Whether glimpsed through a frame of trees or over the rooftops of a city, the sky is a source of wonder and appreciation. Reproduced on these pages are a few examples of the daily phenomena which Saskatchewan people have come to cherish.

In a sense, the sky is a playground, too, for the thermal currents over the broad belt extending from Alberta's High River Foothills to central Manitoba, place Saskatchewan in the heart of North America's finest gliding area. Sail-plane pilots, riding the winds, share with the eagles a sense of freedom and views of the chequered mosaic of the Wheat Province.

But the sky would have less meaning if it were not for the vast land which reflects its moods. The grass moves in the wind, rippling over hills so that the solid earth sometimes seems to flow like the sea which millions of years ago, covered this portion of the continent. The sky can be dazzling in its clarity, or distant outlines may blur in the dust haze of midsummer. It is this dust, and the stately armadas of high-piled clouds which account for the most breath-taking sunsets to be seen anywhere on this planet. If you have ever wondered why artists and poets are so stirred by sunsets, then you have never seen a day end in Saskatchewan.









Aerial view, Saskatoon Campus.

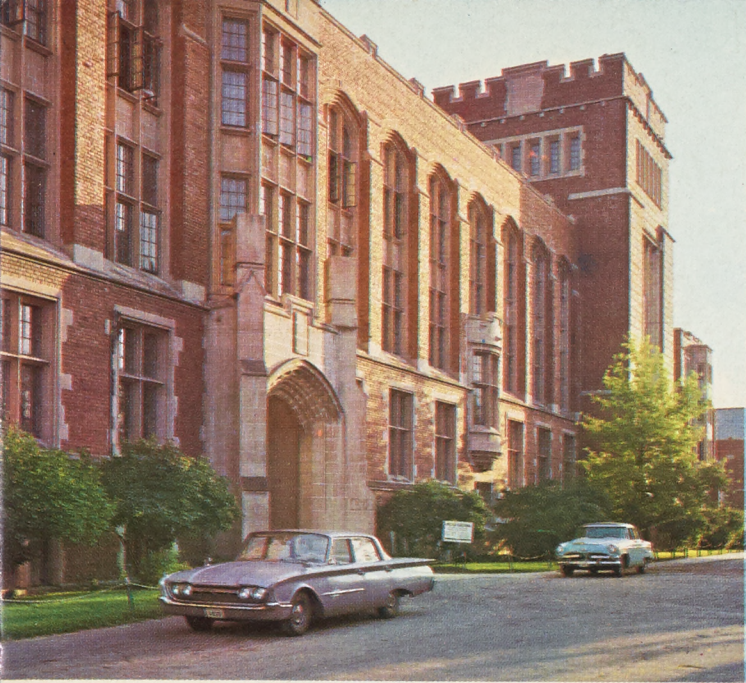
universitas saskatchewanensis

Top left facing: Administration Building, Regina Campus.

Top right: Dining Chalet Emma Lake Art School.

Lower left: Saskatoon campus.

Lower right: Model of Library, Regina Campus.



FIFTY-SIX years ago, in September, 1909, seventy students enrolled for courses at the recently-established University of Saskatchewan, then occupying temporary quarters in downtown Saskatoon. The institute of higher learning had a staff of five.

Saskatchewan residents were still congratulating themselves on their newly acquired provincial status when the Legislature passed an Act establishing the University, just 18 months after the province entered Confederation. A Convocation met in 1907 to select a chancellor and Senate to govern the institution. In January, 1908, the Senate chose five members and the Provincial Cabinet chose three of the eight members of the Board of Governors, and in August the Board selected Professor Walter Charles Murray, of Dalhousie University, as President. Within the next year, the academic policy of the University was established, a site selected for its operations, and tenders let for the first buildings.

The architectural style of the buildings at the Saskatoon Campus is predominantly Gothic, with crenellated parapets of local "greystone"—a durable and handsome dolomitic limestone. Recently, however, buildings of a more contemporary design have been erected, incorporating the traditional limestone but establishing a new tradition of forms and outline. To date, almost fifty buildings have been erected on the Saskatoon campus, most of them University owned, although several belong to associated institutions. Of this total, more than a third have been built in the past fifteen years, and the present expansion program is even more ambitious. Enrolment at Saskatoon has more than tripled during the past decade, with some 8,700 day students now attending the classes of 450 faculty members.

The buildings at the University's Regina Campus will show a diversity of architectural styles excitingly new in concept, the first of which, constituting a three-unit academic centre,



was recently completed. Three distinct groups of buildings will occupy the Regina Campus: an academic section; student housing and food services buildings; and additional residences.

All of the academic buildings are being erected on one-storey connecting podiums which permit circulation between buildings without venturing outside and provide enclosed courtyards on the Campus. Present enrolment at Regina totals 2,300.

The University of Saskatchewan is a unitary, provincial university with one president, one Board of Governors and one Senate, but two academic councils, equal and independent, located at Saskatoon and Regina. Programs of the two institutions are complementary rather than competitive.

Growth has been rapid and is expected to continue at an accelerating rate. An estimated \$20 million will be spent on construction at the Saskatoon campus within the next three years and extensive development will occur at Regina, where a seven-storey library building, capable of housing 500,000 volumes, is now under construction.

An 80-foot tube, known as a Linear Electron Accelerator, recently installed in a new laboratory at Saskatoon, has provided the University with Canada's newest and largest university laboratory for nuclear research. Establishment of the lab was significant not only to the University, but to the nation, since the accelerator for a few years will be the only atom smasher of its kind in this country, and the best machine of its type in the world.

Western Canada's first College of Veterinary Medicine has also been established recently at Saskatoon, designed to accomodate an undergraduate enrolment of about 240, with provision also made for extensive postgraduate training. A full-time faculty of about 50 will be connected with the college.

Saskatoon's eleven colleges and three schools on campus offer courses leading to bachelors degrees in arts and science, agriculture, commerce, education, engineering, home economics, law, medical sciences, nursing, pharmacy and physical education. The doctor of medicine degree has been bestowed since 1957 and the doctor of veterinary medicine degree will soon be introduced. Masters degrees may be obtained

in nearly all of the areas in which the bachelors degree is conferred. The doctor of philosophy degree is given in various subjects. The University also offers a wide variety of courses leading to certificates and diplomas, including post-grad-

uate diplomas.

In 1948, the world's first betatron used for the treatment of deep-seated cancer was installed at the University of Saskatchewan. In 1951, the world's first non-commercial cobalt-60 therapy unit for the treatment of cancer was officially opened at Saskatoon campus. Through its use, advanced research in radiological physics, radiation chemistry and the effects of high-energy radiation on plants and animals was carried out. Work along these lines will be extended with the Linear Electron Accelerator.

Saskatchewan University's Institute of Upper Atmospheric Physics is recognized as one of the most important centres in the world for research on aurora borealis.

World-wide recognition has also come as a result of the Department of Anatomy's research into arteriosclerosis. Saskatchewan is a centre of research with the halucinogenic drug LSD, which has seen great success in treatment of alcoholism and sundry mental disorders.

As long ago as the 1920s, cement highly resistant to alkaline corrosion was produced at the University. Later, the first vaccines to combat human and equine encephalomyelitis were developed there, and agriculture benefitted from the breeding of rust-resistant varieties of wheat pioneered as one of the University's many agricultural research projects.

Saskatchewan's increasing importance as the site of a unique school of arts has been noted by several connoisseurs and critics prominent in the field, leading one to refer to the work of a certain group as constituting "The School of Saskatchewan".

This enthusiasm for art, particularly painting, was manifested in 1952 when the Norman Mackenzie Art Gallery was opened at Regina Campus. The gallery has since been expanded to one of the finest in Canada, and, with the Regina Conservatory of Music, founded in 1912, has made it possible for the University to expand the work in music and art as well as the academic program.

The distinguished work of the University in years past, and the vigorous and imaginative expansion programs now underway, coupled with the increased interest shown in higher education by Saskatchewan's young people, bodes well for the future of the province and of the nation.

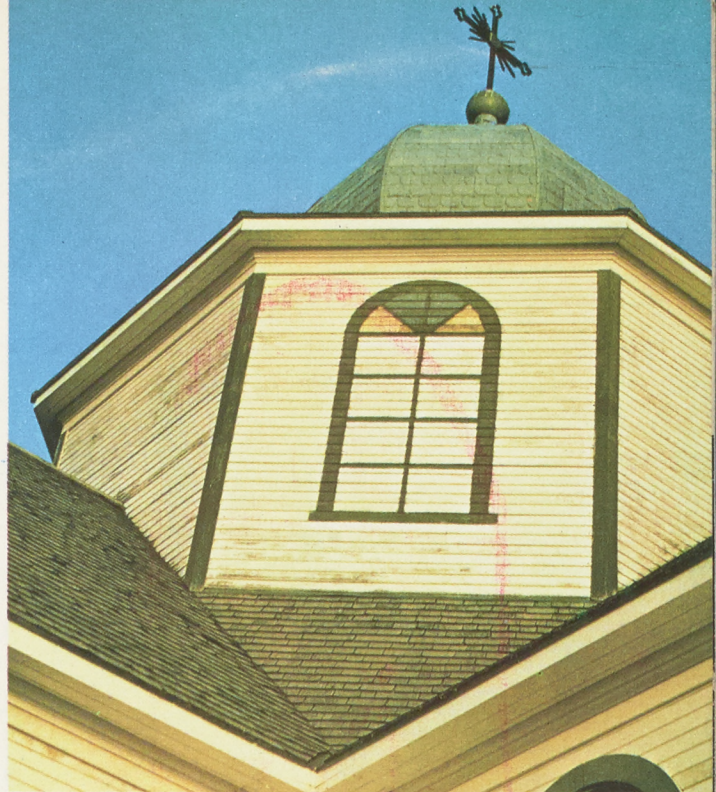
University Hospital at night, Saskatoon Campus (top, facing).

The new Arts Building at the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon Campus(below, facing).





Build Thee More
Stately Mansions



AT FIRST there were only the sky, the trees and the rolling grasslands, and man worshipped these as avatars of an all-pervading spirit. Through centuries of living in and with nature, the Indian built an elaborate tradition of ritual, prayer, fasting and sacrifice. On the great plains, his places of public worship were temporary structures, erected with care and reverence by chosen members of the band. (*upper, left*)

With the advent of the Christian traders, missionaries and explorers, the architecture of the Old World began to mark the sites where congregations of divers denominations assembled to worship.

To attempt to recount their history, or to delineate the backgrounds of the pioneers who

established them is beyond the scope of this magazine. What we offer here is a random portfolio of the church edifices of Saskatchewan; old and new, large and small, rural and urban.

In them we see reflected a diversity of ethnic and religious backgrounds. In numerous communities the onion-shaped cupolas of Ukrainian houses of worship seem to transform segments of the Saskatchewan prairie into the Old World steppes (*above, right*). The sedate Anglican Church at Cannington Manor (*below*), the simple sublimity of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church at Ile a la Crosse, the gothic splendour of St. Andrew's United Church in Moose Jaw (now, alas, gutted by fire) alike attest the fervency of the settlers who brought with them the faith of their fathers to a wild, raw land.





Reading clockwise from top, left:
Crucifix, Lebret; Interior, St.
George's Rumanian Church, Regina;
Roman Catholic Mission, Cree
Lake; St. Paul's Anglican Church,
Langbank; St. Jean Baptiste, Ile a
la Crosse.

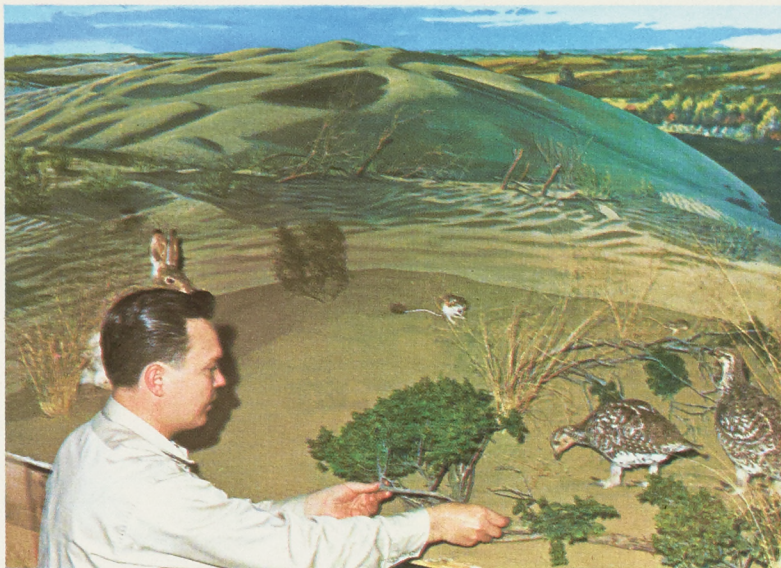




Reading clockwise from top, left:
Interior, R.C.M.P. Chapel, Regina;
Carved image, Lakeview United
Church, Regina; Stained glass
window, Carmichael United Church,
Regina; Ukrainian Greek Orthodox
Church, Wadena; Trinity Lutheran
Church, Saskatoon.



Artist-preparator Ralph Carson puts finishing touches on Great Sand Hills display for Trans-Canada Highway picnic and camping site.



School children come from all over the province to tour the museum.



Astonishing realism adds to the effectiveness of displays.

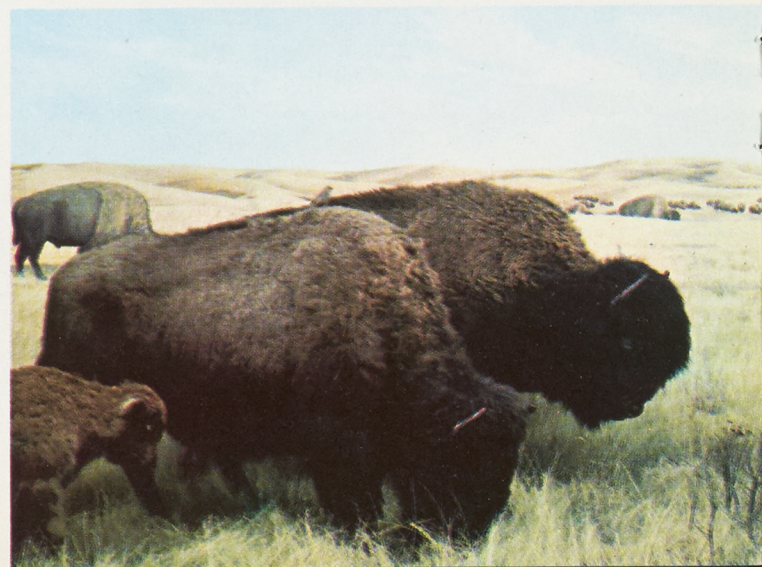
Exhibits are explained to students during their tour of the museum's galleries.



The spirit of the Old West is captured in the bison display.



Artist-preparator Fred Lahrman at work on the hibernaculum display.



FROM THE day of its dedication in 1955 until the present, the Saskatchewan Museum of Natural History has ranked as one of the most popular institutions of its kind in North America, with an annual attendance in excess of 200,000. In the ten year period since Governor-General Vincent Massey presided at the official opening ceremony, the blue tyndal-stone building has played host to over two million visitors, with home addresses in every province and state and from countries around the world.

Dedicated to "the honour of all the pioneers who came from many lands to settle in this part of Canada", the \$1,200,000 museum building at the corner of College and Albert Streets in Regina was a major project in the commemoration of Saskatchewan's Golden Jubilee year. The immense zoophorus frieze extending around three sides of the building for a total length of 457 feet is believed to be the largest in the world, with more than three hundred individual figures of birds, animals and fishes incorporated in the design.

Within the museum building, many of these birds and mammals may be seen in habitat

Accordingly, visitors in the near future will be able to listen to an electronic tour system.

Most citizens of the province associate the museum with the province's Golden Jubilee. Actually, its history goes back to 1906, when the Saskatchewan government authorized collection and preparation of game and fur exhibits to be shown at the Halifax fair. Later, Horace Hedley Mitchell, an outstanding naturalist was appointed to collect and prepare specimens.

Following the fair, the specimens were returned to Saskatchewan and were housed in the Legislative Building until 1912, when many were destroyed by the Regina cyclone. Restoration and replacement began the following year, when Mr. Mitchell was assigned some space in the newly-completed Regina Normal School. Some of his excellent work is still to be seen in the new museum building. Mr. Mitchell had as his assistant a promising naturalist-artist-preparator by the name of Fred Bard.

In 1928, Fred Bradshaw, who had been Saskatchewan's first game commissioner, was appointed director of the museum, a position he held until his retirement in 1935. Thereafter the

SHOWCASE 1905-1965

display cases which realistically portray the variety of environments to be found in the province. The habitat groups are perhaps unique in the fact that they are wholly transportable. The backgrounds of each can be rolled, the cases dismantled in sections, and the foregrounds are built in several segments to facilitate transportation.

Change of emphasis in programs is a continuous process in museum work, according to director F. G. Bard. For a number of years, guided tours of Wascana Marsh and Wildlife Sanctuary were conducted by museum personnel. The use of herbicides has perhaps led to a dying off of much of the aquatic vegetation in the readily accessible portion of the marsh, and "marsh tours" are now provided in the form of slides and lectures at the museum auditorium.

Similarly, tours of the upper and lower galleries have hitherto been conducted by guides. Visitors attending on their own, however, have missed out on tours and fared less well. (As in most institutions of this kind, misinformation about exhibits can be absorbed by anyone who happens to eavesdrop on misinformed visitors.)

position of director was held by Fred Dunk of Fort Qu'Appelle. Mr. Dunk's interest in native handicrafts led to the Hall of Man exhibits. Upon Mr. Dunk's retirement in 1947, Fred Bard became director, and he determined that the valuable collection should have a proper home. Facilities in the Normal School were limited, but in 1947 Mr. Bard began hiring staff to assist him with acquisitions, catalogueing and display preparation.

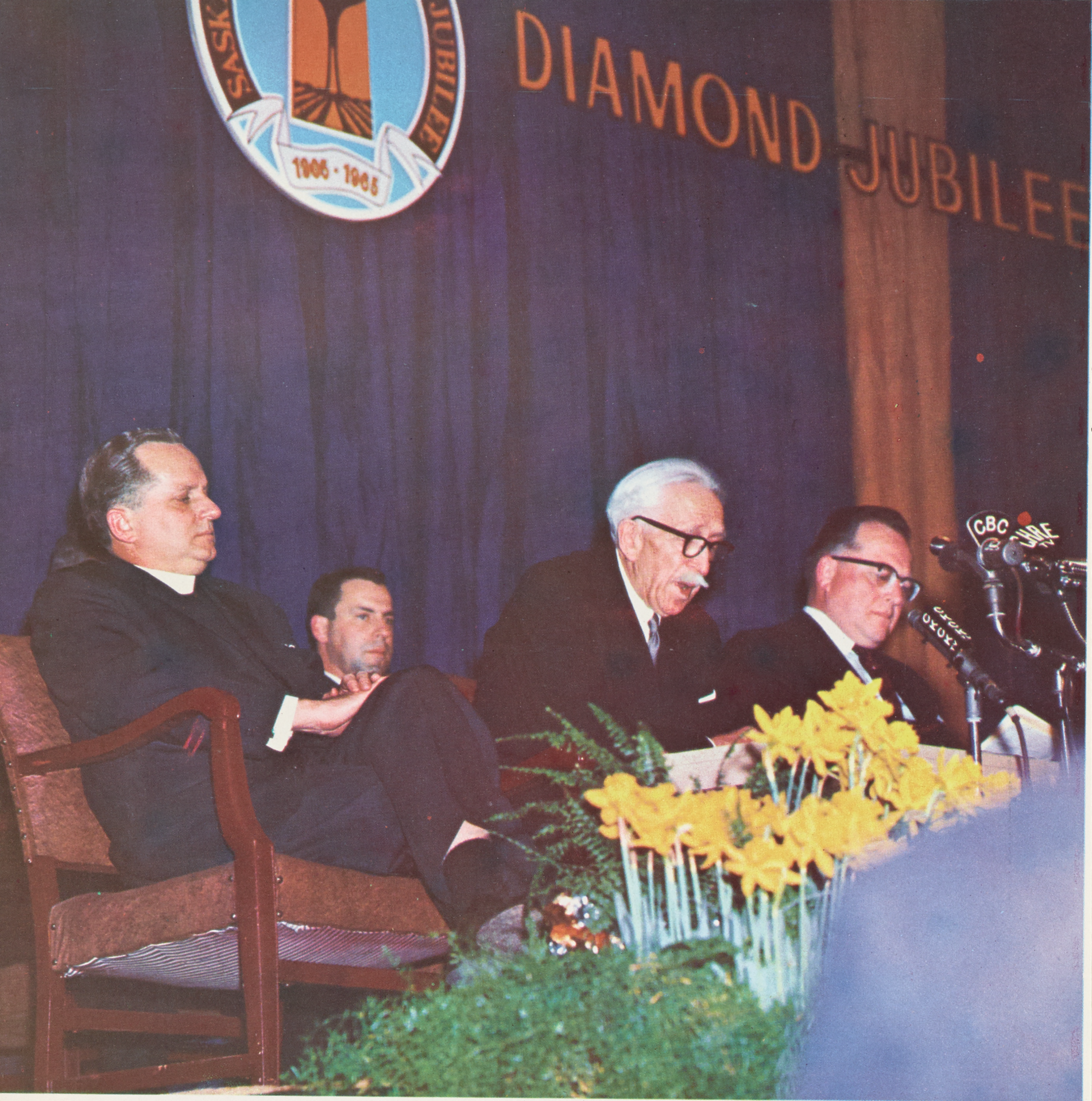
The Saskatchewan Museum of Natural History will soon compete with similar institutions being built in Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia as centennial projects. Nevertheless, through diligence, progressive and imaginative planning, Fred Bard expects to keep the crowds coming to this showplace. He has had, and continues to have, the services of a highly-experienced staff.

Field programs to record Saskatchewan's inheritance will continue to add to the museum's properties and the interpretive programs constantly expand in an endeavour to define the province's natural resources for the layman. The next ten years should be great ones.



In a pleasant grove near Avonlea, Marlene Graham of Regina enjoys a romp in the sun.





Governor-General the Right Honorable Georges Vanier officially opened the province's Jubilee Year celebrations.

THE **BIG** BIRTHDAY PARTY

THE MOTTO of the Saskatchewan Diamond Jubilee and Canada Centennial Corporation is, "Jubilee business is everybody's business," and it has been gratifying to see the degree to which residents of the province have taken the motto to heart.

Officially, the events marking the observation of Saskatchewan's Diamond Jubilee commenced January 30 with the Inaugural Dinner at the Hotel Saskatchewan in Regina. More than 700 guests, including delegates from every part of the province, listened attentively as Governor General Georges P. Vanier read a congratulatory message from Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, and heard speakers outline plans for the year's celebrations. Ladies attending the banquet were each presented with a Saskatchewan Lily brooch, while men received first copies of the Corporation magazine "Saskatchewan." During the banquet, Hon. J. W. Gardiner, minister in charge of the Corporation, read birthday greetings received from the premiers of eight other Canadian provinces.

The following day, the first of three province-wide Jubilee Sundays scheduled, a two-hour ceremony at Regina Armoury was attended by some 2,000 people from all parts of the province. Governor-General Vanier was the principal speaker, and called for mutual understanding among Canadians of diverse backgrounds. Other speakers included Lieutenant-Governor R. L. Hanbidge, Premier W. Ross Thatcher, J. W. Gardiner and Will Klein, executive-director of the Saskatchewan Diamond Jubilee and Canada Centennial Corporation. The Very Reverend William Sewell, chairman of the Corporation's inter-faith sub-committee, conducted a special thanksgiving service.

Thus inaugurated, the Jubilee Year saw the proliferation of special events, ceremonies and conventions throughout the province. Field workshops, designed to provide local committees with information on the year-long Jubilee programs, met with good response on the part of the communities involved.

In almost every town and hamlet, on almost every day throughout the year, Saskatchewan's citizens have been marking the anniversary with banquets, festivities and appropriate ceremonies. The programs have taken the form of sports days or commemora-



At top right, two riders carry the Canadian and Saskatchewan Jubilee Flags in the North Battleford Jubilee Parade.

Guides from the Wascana Centre Authority pause beside a floral display of the Saskatchewan Diamond Jubilee symbol.



Guest star Lorne Greene with Saskatchewan Diamond Jubilee Star Ivan McNab, winner of the Gala Night Under the Stars talent search (left) with Louise Gadzala and The Pawns.

The Saskatchewan Diamond Jubilee and Canada Centennial Corporation joined the Saskatchewan Department of Natural Resources to finance excavation of the site of old Fort Carlton on the North Saskatchewan River.



The Jubilee theme was a feature of many floats in parades throughout the province. The float below appeared in the Lloydminster Jubilee parade.



tive church services, dedications of public buildings or utilities or presentations of historical pageants. The decision rests with the community, or rather, with the 570 citizens committees which represent the province's 933,000 residents.

Established by a Legislative Act in 1962, the Saskatchewan Diamond Jubilee and Canada Centennial Corporation, consisting of a 50-member General Committee, 14 sub-committees, a 12-member Executive Committee and a 16-member staff, helped to plan and promote programs and events for the provincial and national celebrations.

In May, a three-week drama tour of 12 major Saskatchewan centres opened with the presentation of Shakespeare's "Richard III" at Moose Jaw. Directed by Richard Moore, the play was enthusiastically received wherever it appeared. "We feel . . . the experience gained will be of future value in assessing the formation of a permanent Saskatchewan theatre," said Corporation Executive Director Will Klein.

The tour was followed, on June 11, by the first production of "Gala Night Under the Stars" at Saskatoon. This three-and-a-half hour production, repeated the following evening in Regina, starred Canadian-born actor Lorne Greene and featured a highly polished troupe of Saskatchewan performers who held capacity audiences enthralled. In charge of the production was Scott Peters.

A former resident of the province, Mr. Peters, was invited back by the Corporation to take charge of the auditioning of hundreds of performers in preparation for the Gala Night events.

"Saskatchewan's Diamond Jubilee Star," selected by a panel of judges at the conclusion of the second performance, was twenty-six year old Ivan McNab, who received a trip to Hollywood and an opportunity to appear on the top-rated television program "Bonanza." A trip to Diamond Head, Hawaii, was provided the Troubadors, runners up in the Gala Night performance, while Louise Gadzala, the third-place winner, received an opportunity to attend the Pasadena Playhouse College of Theatre Arts.

June also saw the opening of Saskatchewan's first Vacation Trail in the Lloydminster-Meadow Lake-Battlefords area, closely followed by the Cannington-Souris Vacation Trail south of Moose Mountain. In addition, an historic park was opened at Cannington Manor, scene of gracious living among pioneering aristocrats in the late nineteenth century, while at Wood Mountain, a reconstructed barrack of the North West Mounted Police was opened as a museum early in July. Good attendance assured the success of all the functions.

At A and B class fairs throughout Saskatchewan, local groups held Founders' Day Dinners, at which they selected their own Sodbuster King and Queen. On September 6, Anniversary Day, the Kings and Queens were brought to Regina, to take part in the day's observances. Anniversary Day officially marked Saskatchewan's 60th year of provincehood. Presentation of the play "The Dream," concerning the vision of Canada's Fathers of Confederation, was a highlight of the Anniversary Day program and was enthusiastically received. The Regina presentations inaugurated the troupe's Western Canadian tour. Past and present members of the Legislature and other public leaders were guests of honour at the Anniversary Day Dinner in Regina. The site of the Territorial Government Building in Regina was dedicated at an official ceremony.

As part of the over-all promotion of Jubilee Year, the Corporation mailed out some 20,000 invitations to former residents of the province, inviting them to return to participate in the festivities. National business firms and organizations were invited to utilize facilities in the province for their annual meetings or conventions, with highly satisfactory results.

And the people of Saskatchewan reached around the world to share their good fortune with the people

of Mysore, India, bestowing a gift of \$60,000 towards equipment, qualified teachers and student training in the far-eastern city. The gift will be forwarded through the United Nations Freedom from Hunger Campaign.

Honouring its own, the Corporation presented specially-mounted scrolls to some 300 pioneer couples celebrating their 60th (or more) wedding anniversary. and, through the cooperation of more than 100 provincial news journals, published a series of 35 biographical sketches and illustrations entitled "The Saskatchewanians" which highlighted the careers of some notable contributors to Saskatchewan history. Similar series are planned for 1966 and 1967.

In addition, a majority of the province's newspapers have issued, or will issue, special Diamond Jubilee editions to mark the province's 60th birthday.

The Jubilee crest, designed by A. W. Davey of Regina, and the Jubilee flag, designed by Sister Imelda of St. Angela's Convent at Prelate, have been very much in evidence at points large and small throughout Saskatchewan. Travellers have seen the symbol-crest on placemats and drinking cups, on window stickers and lapel buttons, and as street-furniture signs in numerous communities. They have seen the Jubilee flag waving over hotels and stores and public buildings in virtually every part of the province. The symbol-crest incorporates a stylized human figure, bearing on outstretched arms a cog-wheel indicative of the province's industrial growth and standing on a furrowed field representative of the long-basic agricultural economy. The highly colorful flag consists of an equally divided field, red above and green below, with a golden wheat stem in the hoist and the provincial coat-of-arms in the upper fly.

Television and radio, too, have assisted in making people aware of Saskatchewan's birthday party, not only through incorporation of the Jubilee theme into their call-letter breaks, but through filmclips, interviews and special programs such as those prepared by the School Broadcast Division of the Department of Education.

A 28-minute color film featuring the development of the province and its unique way of life has been produced by Crawley Films of Ottawa, who also produced a film for Saskatchewan's Golden Jubilee in 1955.

Some 2,000 copies of a two-part historical pageant entitled "Saskatchewan—The 60th Year" were distributed to provincial schools and organizations. The first part of the pageant deals with events leading up to confederation in 1905, and the second continues the story from that date until the present.

Nearly half a million Jubilee commemorative coins have been distributed throughout the province and to points abroad, as have a large number of window stickers and lapel buttons.

Literary and musical competitions have helped to encourage composers, performers and writers and further stimulus has been provided by the introduction of the first of a series of long-playing record albums produced by the Corporation through Lumby Productions of Saskatoon. Entitled "Saskatchewan Jubilee—The Young Sound" the record features Saskatchewan youth groups.

The sports minded have also received significant attention. A Regina brewery has announced plans to investigate establishment of a Sport Hall of Fame in Saskatchewan, and an expenditure of \$15,000 has been earmarked by the Corporation for construction of an indoor portable track to be used in major centres in the province in fall and winter months.

These are but a few of the many phases of celebration which have marked the occasion of Saskatchewan's sixtieth anniversary. Taken altogether, they, and the hundreds of additional programs undertaken at the local level, have been instrumental in guaranteeing a "happy birthday" for our province.



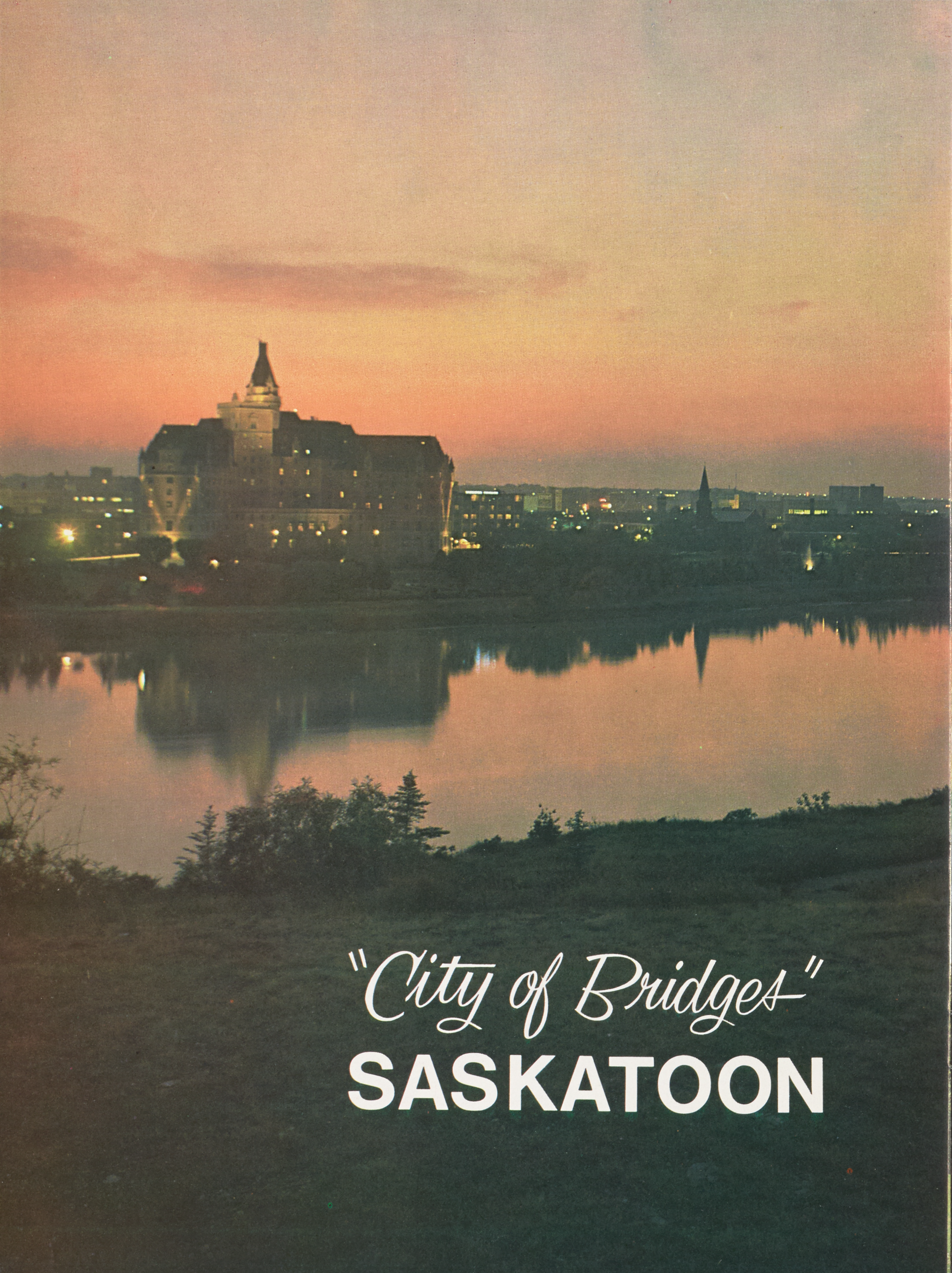
Indians at North Battleford made attractive use of the flag as a decorative motif on a ceremonial drum.



A large crowd was on hand for the official opening of the reconstructed portion of the old North West Mounted Police post at Wood Mountain.

The Saskatoon Boys' Choir entertained at Saskatchewan's Anniversary Day celebrations September 6.





"City of Bridges"
SASKATOON

DRAW A rectangle about the proportions of the new Canadian flag. From the lower left-hand corner draw a diagonal up to the right-hand corner. This is roughly the shape of the City of Saskatoon.

The diagonal in actual fact is not straight but has three pleasant curves, it is one thousand feet wide and makes up the South Saskatchewan River which neatly divides the city into the top (or northwest) part and the bottom (or southeast) part. Therein lies much of the history and flavor of Saskatoon, the city that is at the centre of the southern or populated part of the province of Saskatchewan.

The river at Saskatoon looks deceptively placid. Flowing northeast to join the North Saskatchewan River and eventually empty into Lake Winnipeg, it has been there for 30,000 years, ever since the last glacier receded. It has carried Indian canoe, the fur trader and steamboat on its tawny surface and now speedboats and motor launches skitter across it in summer pulling water skiers over treacherous currents and shifting sandbars below.

Saskatoon and the South Saskatchewan are inseparable in spirit as they are physically. Ask a stranger about his first visit and chances are he'll say something like—"It's a pretty place, they've done wonders with that riverbank of theirs". Yes, they've done a lot with it but the river has done a lot for them: one of the best shows in town takes place every spring when the ice on the river breaks up and gnashes and crunches its way between the banks like bronchos in a shoot before the eyes of thousands of Saskatonians who line the banks or stare down from the many bridges.

The beauty of the riverbank was threatened once. It was in the winter of 1906 when snow drifted in many feet over the railway isolating the town long enough to produce a serious food and fuel shortage. The decision was taken to cut down the trees lining the river for fuel, but, luckily, a train fought its way through with supplies before the irretrievable step was taken. Saskatonians have guarded the beauty of their riverbanks ever since.

Other things have gone into the spirit of Saskatoon since July 1882 when its founder, John Lake, stood on the southeast bank high above the other side with its bluffs and rolling prairie grassland and said something like, "Arise, Saskatoon, Queen of the North!" Mr. Lake, his small party and those who were to come soon afterwards included Ontarians with a number of motives. Chief among them was the desire to form a temperance colony far away from the

evils of the big city and demon rum—but hard on the heels of that worthy ideal was a deep interest in real-estate and in a growing, booming west.

Such was their interest in growth and progress that they began doing things in a characteristic friendly, aggressive and imaginative way that was to become known far and wide as "the Saskatoon spirit". A building burned down—everyone dug deep in his pocket to help rebuild it; a business was wiped out by fire or accident—everyone helped to set it up again; the city's credit was exhausted during a short recession and Mayor James Russell Wilson signed his name and staked his personal holdings to raise \$40,000 to pay its bills.

Ever since they built the first—Methodist—church in 1893 the Christian dictum of "help thy neighbor" has existed and has served well through major and minor disaster, through drought and depression and two world wars. It's good for thy neighbor and, what's more, it's good for Saskatoon, too!

They capitalized on adversity, too. A year or two after it had become established as a community drought drove settlers off their land to the south and into the Saskatoon area in search of fodder for their cattle. Saskatoon became a cow and ranch town and some of that rich flavor still exists in the fabric of its society. It also became one of the important livestock collecting and shipping centres in the West at the time.

This booster spirit did much for the city. It is still much in evidence although the unity with which the community used to act is being severely tested by growing numbers.

In their zeal and ambition for their community Saskatonians often irritated less aggressive neighboring communities. They had a try at everything. They had a try at becoming the capital city of Saskatchewan but lost out to Regina so they decided they'd better do something about that, they weren't even a city!

In a year the three communities of Riversdale, Nutana and Saskatoon got together, added up their numbers to 4,500 and applied to become the City of Saskatoon. Request granted in July, 1906. As soon as this happened they brought a special train of businessmen out from Winnipeg, feted them and showed them the latest thing in brand new cities. They ended up attracting seven large commercial firms who immediately established headquarters at Saskatoon.

As they laid out plans for the new community Thomas Copeland, who had been there since



1883, insisted that broad and imposing streets be provided the new community. Thousands thank him today.

In 1909 the whole city celebrated another achievement. They had got the University of Saskatchewan and Saskatoon was to become the provincial centre of learning.

From a frontier settlement with temperance, religion, hard-headed business sense, kindness and hope woven firmly into its spirit Saskatoon is seen this Diamond Jubilee Year of 1965 to be a city of 115,000 people adding about 5,000 new citizens each year.

Although Saskatoon's Eastern Canadian Methodist origin is still felt strongly it wasn't to remain unchanged. Successive waves of immigration left a delightfully rich mixture still in the blending process. They're Canadians first, Saskatonians second, but if one traced their origins back (1961 figures) percentages would be something like this: Of British Isles origin, 48%; Germanic, 15%; Ukrainian, 9.5%; Scandinavian, 5.2%; Netherlands, 4.5%; French, 4.2%; Polish, 2.6%; Russian, 2.6%; the remainder including native Indians, Americans, Asiatics and others.

It is a thriving and beautiful city, but there is still some of the frontier spirit which is evidenced in open friendliness and a tendency toward informality. Where once it was a point of distribution to surrounding farmlands only, now industries appear, grow and move in; art

centres, swimming pools and auditoria have or are being added and high-rise apartments and commercial buildings now rise to challenge the once dominant and always baronial Bessborough Hotel with its eternal plume of white steam against the skyline of the city.

City beautiful, Hub City, City of Bridges, University City—all these it has variously been called and has earned at one time or another. But now strange things are happening and the ever-present current of optimism in the air has turned to a veritable wind of hope and nobody knows exactly what is ahead except growth.

This new stirring is due largely to great activity in the surrounding territory as mining firms drill beneath the rolling prairies and bring up potash for export on the world market; it is also due to the yet unknowable potential of the great South Saskatchewan River Dam, 60 miles to the south, where water is now backing up and filling the river valley to eventually provide a reservoir of 8,000,000 acre-feet of water in a lake 140 miles long. What potential for industry, irrigation, agriculture, power and recreation it holds can now only be hinted at.

Just what potash and water will add to Saskatoon's old friends, agriculture and education, for the good of the community cannot yet be spelled out but the smell of hope is strong in the prairie wind. While detail is missing, the old feeling is there, they've felt it before. There still might be strong echoes to come from John Lake's cry away back in 1882 as he stood overlooking the site of future dreams.

R. H. MacDonald.

Saskatoon City Hall (top, facing).

Crowds ignore the rain as they explore the midway at the Saskatoon Industrial Exhibition. Another annual feature is the Pion-Era celebration.

Saskatoon is a city of pleasant gardens. The picture at right shows an ornamental shrub in the 1200 block College Drive.

Handsome residential areas are a point of pride with Saskatonians.

At right, centre, is the attractive Mendel Art Gallery.

Lighting up for Christmas the city assumes a festive air.

Bridges are very much in evidence in Saskatoon, which straddles the mighty South Saskatchewan.





*Farming fashions have changed but
some cling to the methods of
yesteryear.*

THE GOLDEN LAND

THE GRANDEST and most spectacular scenery in prairie Saskatchewan is a growing and maturing cereal crop. In early summer a vista of verdant promise stretches to the horizon in each direction, broken and accentuated by dark patches of summerfallow. As fall approaches the scene becomes one of waving fields of crops richly golden both in colour and in market value.

Prairie crops do not reach maturity and harvesting without much apprehension. Our farmers watch with anxious eyes and worried brows the procession of thunderheads across the summer sky, threatening devastating hail.

In the recent mid-September, Saskatchewan was plagued with unseasonable cold accompanied by rain and snow. Most of the fruits of the farmers' year of labour lay in swaths in the fields. But with the return of a spell of sunshine and brisk prairie winds the magnificent crops were harvested with relatively small losses in quantity and quality.

Nature, seemingly motivated by the jubilee spirit, provided in 1965 one of the largest crops in the history of the province, an estimated more than 630 million bushels of grains.

This bounteous crop is worth a billion dollars. It is the major factor in the province's booming economy. Dollars of purchasing power in the hands of our farmers have a special significance. Unlike the wealth derived from our mineral production, large amounts of which go to the United States industrial owners, much of the income of farmers remains in the province to continue circulating until its effects are felt in every store and business in each city, town, village and hamlet of the province.

The invigorating effects of farm cash income are seen in retail sales, life insurance policies, investments in stocks and bonds, expenditures on farm machinery and automobiles, municipal and provincial revenues and funds available for vacations and amusements.

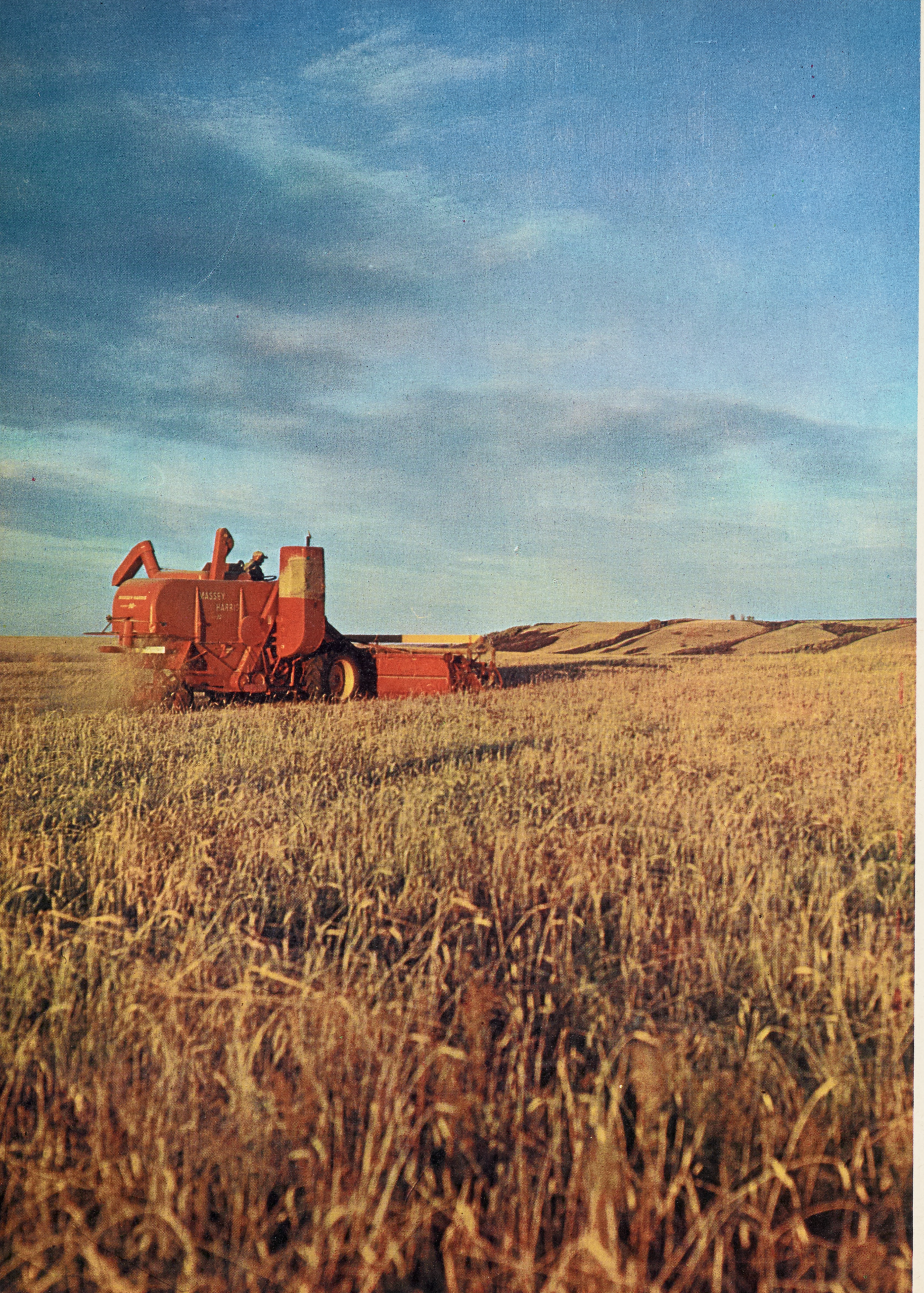
Crops such as that of this year provide for Saskatchewan farmers a total of 700 or 800 million dollars cash from the sale of farm products. How magnificently this contrasts with the amount of about 70 million dollars in each of four years of the depression in the "dirty thirties" when net income, the money available for spending after deducting production costs, was expressed each year as some millions less than nothing.

Prairie grain crops exercise a very marked influence on the economy of the nation. The export of 600 million bushels of wheat this crop year, the largest in the history of Canada, will have a billion dollar effect on our international trade position.

Viewing as we do in this jubilee year, Saskatchewan's 60 years of development, we recall the prominent and decisive part our farmers played in producing the food supplies for our allies in two world wars. Prodigious amounts of the finest wheat are now moving from this "bread basket of the world" to feed teeming millions of people in other lands who would otherwise suffer from hunger if not starvation.

Our trade in wheat with the Communist countries is recognized as one of the most hopeful and effective means of better understanding between the two sections of our sadly divided human family.

The population explosion recorded and projected by statisticians seems to give assurance of expanding markets for our wheat and for all our food products. If we should per chance reach the limit of our capacity for cereal production, then Saskatchewan, as the world's leading producer of potash, will supply other countries with the fertilizer indispensable to increasing their own food production.





*Prairie gold, bound
for world markets*



*Gracious farm dwelling
southwest of Regina*



IF SPRING is the season when young men's fancies lightly turn to thoughts of love, autumn excites an impulse to a different kind of chase. Throughout the land, shotguns and rifles, yes, and even bows and arrows, are refurbished with elaborate care in an annual ritual as old as mankind himself.

Generally speaking, waterfowl season opens in Northern Saskatchewan in early September and closes in late November. In the south, the season opens in mid-September and closes in early December.

Open season on Upland Game Birds usually falls between early October and mid-November, and Hungarian Partridge, Prairie Chicken and Ruffed Grouse were all to be found in excellent clutches in certain areas this year, though distribution was spotty.

Big Game hunters had a chance to try their luck between mid-November and mid-December, as well as during the early Moose season in late September. Elk, or Wapiti, and Woodland Caribou, were in reasonable supply, but as a precaution, to protect Saskatchewan's antelope population, there was no season on pronghorns this year.

Altogether, Jubilee Year afforded good returns to hunters in Saskatchewan.

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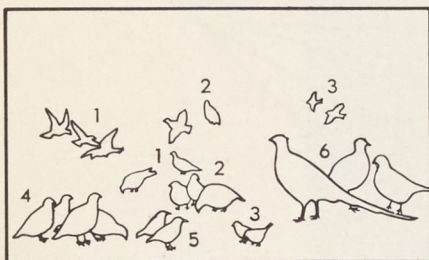
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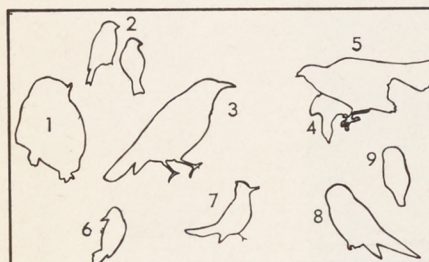
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1—ROCK DOVES. 2—GREY PARTRIDGES
3—HOUSE SPARROWS. 4—CHUKAR PARTRIDGES
5—STARLINGS. 6—RING-NECKED PHEASANTS



WINTER BIRDS

by R. D. SYMONS



1—GREAT HORNED OWL. 2—PINE GROSBEAKS.
3—NORTHERN RAVEN. 4—PTARMIGAN
5—GOSHAWK 6—HAIRY WOODPECKER
7—BLUE JAY. 8—HAWK OWL. 9—BOREAL OWL.





It has been extremely gratifying to be associated with Saskatchewan's 60th anniversary celebrations and the responsive attitude of the public to the numerous province-wide activities which have been an unqualified success.

In our first issue of SASKATCHEWAN the Lieutenant Governor intimated that it would require volumes to deal comprehensively with the total picture of life in this province. I reiterate his observation here, as we offer the second of six issues to be published through 1967. We hope you will continue to explore with us, the SASKATCHEWAN scene.

The successful celebration this year provides Saskatchewan with an excellent blueprint for this province's role in the marking of Canada's Centennial in 1967.

J.W. McLaughlin
Chairman



As our year-long birthday celebration draws to a close it gives me considerable pleasure to review the events which commemorated our sixtieth anniversary as a province.

On behalf of the executive and staff of the Saskatchewan Diamond Jubilee and Canada Centennial Corporation, I wish to extend a sincere "thank you" to the thousands of men and women whose co-operation and participation in the program, at all levels, which marked this Jubilee Year, helped immeasurably to make it the outstanding success it has proved to be.

In this second issue of SASKATCHEWAN you will find ample evidence of the widespread interest shown by the people of the province in the year's activities. In addition you will find described, in text and illustrations, a few more of those facets of Saskatchewan life which contribute to the unique character of our province.

J.G. Macdonald
Minister-in-charge

Opazatonka (Assiniboine)

BIG DARKNESS was acknowledged by all who knew him to be a fine type of Indian, always happy and friendly, and with great influence on the members of the tribe. He was a member of the Carry the Kettle Band and lived on the reserve of the same name, located at Sintaluta, Saskatchewan.

He was a minor chief, but was deposed for a while when he entered the United States on a hunting expedition without telling the Indian

Agent of his intention to cross the international line.

Although Big Darkness led an apparently uneventful life on the Saskatchewan Reserve, stories told by Chief Sitting Bull's historian, Moses Old Bull, make constant references to Big Darkness being present at many of Sitting Bull's skirmishes with the United States military and during the Minnesota massacre.

This portrait was painted when Big Darkness was 70 years old; he lived to be nearly 100.



Opazatonka (Assiniboiné)

This portrait is one of a series of 15 portraits of Saskatchewan Indians painted for the Government of Saskatchewan between 1908 and 1911 by the internationally famous Edmund M. Morris (1871-1913) son of Lieutenant-Governor Alexander Morris of Manitoba. The portraits may be seen in the second floor corridor of the Provincial Legislative Building, Regina.